

Medikids matching grant programs to expand health insurance even beyond Medicaid to a lot more working families.

Under this grant program or Medikids Program, States may provide assistance on a sliding scale, and they have flexibility to determine the level of assistance. They could use the money, the additional funds they get, to pay for programs already helping uninsured children in their State, but the benefits package must be comparable to what is offered under Medicaid. What we are trying to do is to basically get at children whose families have an income between 100 and 300 percent of poverty. So we are going beyond Medicaid to working families who still cannot afford health insurance for their kids but are making more than the poverty level.

The last thing I wanted to mention, Mr. Speaker, is that we do have a component in our Democratic proposal for private health insurance reforms. This consists of requiring insurers to offer group-rated children-only policies thereby making—what we are essentially doing, Mr. Speaker, if I could summarize it, is we are trying to say that, if a group policy is offered, they have to offer kids-only insurance so that parents basically can say, maybe we cannot afford to buy insurance for the whole family but we can afford to buy it for kids.

In summary, what we are doing is expanding Medicaid, granting more money to the States to go beyond Medicaid to cover more kids and making it possible for people who have group insurance to buy kids-only policies to cover kids in those categories. I think it will work to cover most if not all the 10 million uninsured children.

#### POTENTIAL POLLUTION OF POTOMAC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, residents of this area, the Washington, D.C. area, found a front page Washington Post article dealing with potential pollution problems coming down the Potomac from West Virginia. This followed a report a couple of weeks ago by a group called the American Rivers group. Since most of the Members in this Chamber at some time or another are going to be drinking water generated at the headwaters of the Potomac, namely, West Virginia, I thought we ought to talk about it and talk about what is being done to deal with this concern.

I think that people ought to know that there is a commonsense solution to these problems and, indeed, a number of measures are being undertaken, and that no one is trying to close their eyes to the situation, but at the same time

we also have to appreciate what is being done and that, indeed, a number of steps are already underway to deal with this.

This is not a new issue. In 1994, Federal and State officials were proactive in initiating a project to monitor water quality generated in the Potomac and a number of agencies came together, along with the U.S. Geological Service and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. They performed a long-term study and found that there were high concentrations of fecal coliform and fecal streptococci.

As a result of these findings the following efforts have been initiated, and I think they are significant:

First of all, the Potomac Headwater Land Treatment project. This is a very significant program initiated just a few months ago in which there is a cost share program funded under the U.S. Department of Agriculture's watershed program to assist poultry and livestock producers in developing a nutrient management plan and directing them to build storage facilities.

Poultry litter composting demonstration project, another similar type of effort.

One area that I think has great promise and is already being tested successfully is the power digest project, a project of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, formerly working with the Olin Co., now with a West Virginia firm, demonstrating ways to reduce the chicken litter to produce methane gas for energy and compost. This is now ready for full-scale application.

We also have the pesticide collection program in which the Eastern Panhandle and Potomac Valley Soil Conservation districts are holding separate pesticide collection days and already more than 30 tons of pesticides have been collected that is not going into the water system.

The Geographic Information System administered by the NRCS and the West Virginia Soil Conservation Agency to record data on the location of poultry houses and feedlots that could be creating problems. The riparian zone development project undertaken in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Partners for Wildlife Program.

The manure testing laboratory, very significant, established in Moorefield through the cooperative efforts of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, the NRCS, the Soil Conservation Service and the EPA.

The water quality incentive program, which provides incentive payments to farmers to improve land health by changing their management methods.

Also the litter hotline so that farmers and poultry producers can receive assistance in how to deal with this problem. There are a number of other efforts underway as well, including adding additional staff at the new laboratory in Moorefield to work first-hand on these concerns.

I want to reassure people that several things are being done. I have directed my staff to coordinate closely with the West Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture, Gus Douglas, who has already taken the lead on this over the past few years. We are today in the field in Hardy County and other areas talking with many of the parties involved. The first thing is to identify the full extent of the problem and the second is to make sure that we are working in close coordination.

I believe that there is a coordinated effort already underway. If it is not enough, it will be made enough. But I think it is significant, and I wanted people to understand that no one is taking this problem lightly in West Virginia, that indeed working with the poultry industry, working with the poultry producers, those who own the houses, those who are raising the poultry, working with the economic development concerns and working with environmentalists, we are addressing this problem and indeed making every effort to make sure that the Potomac is safe, every part of the Potomac.

So we look forward, Mr. Speaker, to reporting back on progress that is being made. But in light of these reports that have been issued, I think it is important that many people in this area understand that significant efforts are underway to deal in a very meaningful and commonsense way with whatever pollution there may be, because we all benefit, whether at the headwaters of the Potomac or at the receiving end in the Chesapeake Bay, we all benefit from cleaner waters. And we are dedicated to making sure that happens.

#### JUNE 4—TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE MEMORIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago this week, the world was shocked as people witnessed the brutal suppression of individual freedom and liberty in Tiananmen Square, a massacre which is still not acknowledged by the authoritarian leaders in China. The images of that massacre were seared into our consciousness.

We have not forgotten those who lost their lives for the cause of freedom, and we must not forget those still in prison who have lost their liberty in pursuit of this basic right. Indeed, who can forget the image of the lone man before the tank, portrayed here in this photograph of that courageous act.

I am proud to say that signing this particular poster on this particular poster are the signatures of most of the leading dissidents at the time of the democracy movement in China who have since escaped from China.